Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Music-La Sansimissia Abbey's Perk Theatre—Yotick's Lave. Aquariam—Circus. Hijau Opera House—Tavs Trasis. Booth's Theatre—Ollello. Brooklyn Po & Theytre—A Child of the State

Brooklyn Fo & Theoter—A Child of the B Brooklyn Museum - Brooklyn yani Shat, Chickering Half-Ack and Galates, Oaly's Threater—Seed on and Plate, ed Open House—Miles. /ly's 18th St. Theater—Hiswalls. erly's 6th Av. Theatre-Leve. verte's Aible's Garden-Hampty Dumpty wert's Mikke's Garden-Himpty Owner, a verty in Theater, Hookle in Virginia, Konter & Bink's Concert Hat -Concert, Haddson Square Theater-Hati Kirke, Hannie Temple-Momerica, Middleton's Bims Suvesim-22 Bevery,

Savelly Theatre, Brooklyn, E. D. Monte Cristo Navety Institute, Broaders, S. F. F. Monte Ch. Ban France See Mindstein, Broad way and This st. Phentre Comique—McUlyan Guards' Nomines.
Fony Paster's Thentre—Variety.
Lision Namer Thentre—The Banker's Daughter,
Wallonk's Theater—Forget-Mc-Not. Windows the tre-Rumpty Dumpty.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Dec. 18, 1880, was: 117.946 Weekly 108,550 Phurmay 108,619 Friday 108,596 Saturday

Railroads Mr. Curtis in Reply to Judge Black.

Total for the week

Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, at the instance of Mr. JEWETT, has entered the lists as the champion of the railway companies against Judge BLACK, who, at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce, appears for the public.

Judge BLACK holds that those corporations, being the creatures of the State, set up for the use and convenience of the public, may be regulated by the State; that they may be compelled by law to fix their rates, and to make them just and reasonable, without extortion and without dis-

Mr. CURTIS holds that the charters are contracts with the State, which may not be disturbed; that the companies are absolutely irresponsible as to their charges; that they may extort not only, in the language of railroad men, "all that the traffic will bear," but more, and so kill it outright; they may take more from one shipper than from another, and more for a short distance than for a long one; and they may increase and diminish their charges at will, with or without notice to the public.

These are not Mr. Cuntis's words, not are they his formal propositions; but this is the system which he defends, and which he says there is no power in the Government, State or Federal, to amend or control.

And so it results from Mr. Curtis's reasoning, which is the reasoning of the railroad magnates, that when the State creates a corporation to carry merchandise for the accommodation of its people, it creates a power greater than itself, an imperium in imperio, which may tax its people to the utmost limit of their ability to pay; which may make a favored class by discriminating in favor of some and against others; and which may exercise at its will the most tremendous powers of government with absolute irresponsibility. This statement of his logic is not the reductio ad absurdum; it is the thing he says. He will, of course, admit that there is a legal possibility, though unfortunately not the remotest probability, of the forfeiture of charters for misuse. But on his theory this is no remedy at all, since he main-tains that the abuses complained of are not abuses, but a perfectly legitimate exercise of lawful power under an inviolable contract; and so for from justifying a proceeding for forfeiture, they furnish no ground for even the mildest form of interference by the sov-

We are glad that this able lawyer has been employed to state the claims of the railroads in all their length and breadth. We know now what they propose to stand upon. frankly declare themselves above the State, beyond the reach of legislative power, as they are now practically be yand the reach of judicial process, the people will know what they have got to meet.

The Treatics with Germany.

The joint resolution introduced into the House of Representatives a few days since by Mr. DEUSTER of Wisconsin touches a subject of urgent importance. Its purpose is to terminate the existing treaties between the United States and the North German Confederation and several German States now composing the German empire in regard to citizenship, and provide for the negotiation of a new treaty.

The reasons on which this resolution is based are stated in its preamble, which declares that the existing treatles "have frequently failed to secure naturalized citizens of the United States, temporarily residing in various parts of the German empire, from annoyance and inconvenience, and have proved inadequate for their protec-Hence the German Government is to be notified, if this resolution passes, of the desire of the United States to abolish the existing treaties and to make a new one.

The fact of imadequate protection, thus stated, is beyond dispute. Whether the naturalization treaty of May 2, 1869, whose ratifications were exchanged at Berlin, has defects that must inevitably make trouble, or whether the real difficulty is that interpretations needlessly infringing the liberty naturalized citizens are put upon its doubtful provisions, might be matter of question. At all events, the books of the Embassy to Germany show scores of complaints made by our adopted citizens, that on revisiting, for temporary purposes of seeing kinsfolk or transacting business, their native places, they have been pestered and menaced, expecting to be seized by the recruiting officer, or to be escorted by armed men across the frontier, with advice never to return.

Only the other day Mr. Evants's department caused the news to be published, with some elation, that the cases of the American citizens lately arrested in Alsaco and Lorraine, on charges of owing military service, have been decided in favor of the claims of this Government. But there never ought to be arrests and detentions of American citizens on that ground, any more than

there are of German citizens in America. We often, in the same way, hear it made released, after his long detention; but it is the arrest in the first instance that is annoying. It is true that both in the case of GEHRES and in the subsequent one of WEIL all fines and penalties imposed by the German Government were remitted. But we do not want our citizens thrust into German prisons and fined by German authorities for no crime, even if the error is afterward

acknowledged. The action of Germany is produced by reluctance to abandon thoroughly and frankly the sentiment contained in the old doctrine of the continuing allegiance of the indivalual after he has thrown it off for a home

and citizenship in distant lands. In theory this principle of continuing allegiance may be given up; but the obvious spirit of the German inquisitorial acts regarding our adopted citizens travelling there is that of holding the latter to their old German allegiance wherever the technicalities of law

will allow. The preamble of Mr. DEUSTER's resolution declares it "desirable that full and unequivocal recognition of the principles governing the United States Government in the naturalization of aliens be obtained from all European Governments." There can be no question that this is so. Millions of immigrants have come to this country on the faith of the protection they would find under its flag and in its citizenship, even should business or the ties of early friendships and associations carry them temporarily to their old homes. It is due to them and to the dignity of the Government that this protection, not only from actual injury but from arrogance and inconvenience, should be made complete.

How Food is Adulterated.

There has been so much loose talk about the adulterations of food, that it is important to find out what are the exact facts regarding them. If the general statements of some of the alarmists who have written on the subject have a correct basis of fact on which to rest, food adulteration is practised to so great an extent and is of such a character that what we cat and drink is always liable to contain poison.

The National Board of Trade has lately awarded prizes for essays on the adulteration of food and drink, and for drafts of laws for its prevention. The essay of Mr. G. W. WIGNER of London received the first prize, and it is certainly a very clear, practical, and exhaustive discussion of the subject. From that essay, and also from the essays which took the second and third prizes offered, we will make up a summary of the facts.

The public will be relieved when they hear that there is no satisfactory evidence presented to show that dangerous adulterations are at all common among us. There is plenty of adulteration, beyond a question; out it is almost universally of a sort rather to defraud the purchaser than to injure the health and imperil the life of the consumer The article sold is not wholly what it is represented to be, but the substances introeed into it, or mixed with it to cheapen its manufacture or to give more attractiveness to its appearance, are usually innoxious.

When the London Lancet, twenty years age, undertook a thorough analysis of food and drugs to detect adulteration, it found that about 65 per cent, of the samples examined were sophisticated. Some of them, as, for instance, the mixture of flour with mustard, were altogether harmless, and, indeed, demanded by the tasts of the public; and the most serious of the others have since that day fallen into disuse. Tea was then almost universally adulterated; the practice has entirely ceased since that time. Alum was commonly found in bread; now it is very seldom used in bread making. Pickles were invariably contaminated with copper; now that adulteration is very rare

The watering of milk, of course, goes on still; but both here and in England effective measures for lessening the extent of the fraud have been introduced. Imitation butter is sold in great quantities; but cleomargarine is not injurious to health, and the only necessity with regard to it, so far as the laws are concerned, is to compel its sale for what it actually is; to prevent its being palmed off on purchasers as genuine butter.

Wines and spirits show a large proportion of adulteration, but generally this has been simply dilution with water. A good wine is watered, an inferior is mixed with a superior quality, and then toned to the color and flavor of the best by the addition of foreign substances, such as burnt sugar and tannin Molasses, water, and sait are put in porter and stout; glycerine is mixed with beer, and various substances are added to figuors and wines; but they are almost invertably of a sort to justify the conclusion reached in 1872 by a committee of the English Louse of Commons that, " in the matter of adulte." ation, the public were cheated rather than poisoned." Sugar is adulterated with glucose; butter and cheese are colored with annotto; spices are mixed with various foreign substances; and chicory, burnt sugar, and roasted peas are put in coffee; but people can eat them all without danger to life, and generally without direct danger to health. Poisonous coloring matters are sometimes used in confectionery, but even

such cases are rare. Mr. WIGNER has been able to find only about twenty or thirty cases in England during the last five years in which it would have been just to prosecute a vendor under the more serious charge of selling articles injurious to health, except only the cases of some expensive drugs and the few cases of milk from diseased cows. And yet "nearly or quite one-sxith of the food sold is adulter-

ated so as to cheat the consumer's pocket." In the matter of drugs, however, the adulterations are more alarming. As we have before pointed out, it is of prime importance that the physician should be able to rely upon a drug not only as pure, but also as of standard strongth. Any deviation in strength, quality, or purity from the standard set down in the pharmacopæia, which seriously affects the medicinal or curative effects of the drug, is dangerous, and should be made severely puntshable.

There is also a kind of adulteration of food and drink which is fortunately uncommon, perhaps, but which is so dangerous when it does occur, that legislation must provide heavy penalties for its suppression. The use of cocculus indicus in beer, the contamination of tinned goods with lead or other poisonous metals, and poisonous coloring of confectionery, are examples of such adulteration. And in the case of drugs we have children's powders or sleeping draughts containing poisonous doses of plum or other narcotics.

We must, therefore, treat adulteration first, as a means of cheating; and second. as deleterious to health, making the penalty in the second case, of course, much heavier than in the first.

Organize Yourselves.

If the Democrats or Republicans of one of the towns in the county of Oneids, for example, should wish to reorganize themselves, they would not deem it necessary to a subject of congratulation that West was ask permission from Gov. Seymour or Senator CONKLING, nor would they invoke the aid of Senator KERNAN or the Hon. ELLIS H. Roberts in carrying out their plan. They would do the work themselves and in their own way.

If the Democrats or Republicans of one of the outlying Assembly districts of Onondaga believed that the best interests of the party in their district required its reorganization. they would not be likely to first go to Syracuse and ask Judge Comstock or Congressman Hiscock to sanction their project, nor invite Judge RUGER or the Hon. TOM ALvord to come out and supervise the move-

resent outside interference, decidedly preferring to manage their own affairs in a way to please themselves.

Many plans are in contemplation for a re organization of the Democrats in this city This is a good opportunity for doing a neces sary work. In reaching the end in view, can they do better than follow the example of their political brethren of the rural counties? What should hinder the Democrats of the city in any election district, or in any Assembly district, from effecting their own organization in their own way? This would be beginning at the foundation and working upward toward a general organization; and this is the right way for those who hold none of the offices, but do all the voting; and this is the true method for breaking the iron rule of bosses, halls, clubs, central committees, and committees on discipline. Suppose the rank and file of the Democ racy in the election districts of the city try the plan, each district acting for itself. There will be no danger of a lack of leaders in such a movement. New ones would be inconveniently numerous, and the old ones would come along quite as soon as they were needed.

An esteemed correspondent submits the following problem for our decision:

"Thet that Gastisto would carry New York State by 20,000 impority. It was not distinctly stated at the time, but the understanding was that if lay between Gastisto and Hancock. I claim I have won. He claims he has you. We agree to abole by your decision. The bet was \$100, and the money is up."

On the face of the above statement we should have to decide that our correspondent has lost, JARFIELD had not 20,000 majority in the State. If, however, the bet really was that GARFIELD would beat HANCOCK by 20,000, then our correspondent has won.

Before we could give a positive decision in such a case we should have to consider the statement of each of the parties as to the nature of the bet.

The new move of the hitherto secretive and exclusive Park Commissioners to admit press reporters to their meetings, has had an instant effect on the liveliness of their discussions. In Saturday's conclave the unaccustomed presence of the reporters caused at least one Commissioner to address them directly, and to request them to make known to the public. whose ear they had, that he did not propose to

The Park Commissioners are wasting time on the choice of a President. Each Commissioner appears to be anxious for the emoluments and onors. They might settle the thing amteably by adopting the plan of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who rotate so that each in turn occupies the chair.

TALMAGE reported to his congregation resterday, as the result of his observation on a ecent trip of 2,000 miles in this country, that religion is dead." What sort of company does the Tabernacle preacher keep on his travels?

The Rev. W. C. VAN METER goes forth and back between Rome and America, collecting money in the latter for alleged expenditure in religious operations in the former. He claims hat on his last visit, in crossing the British Channel on his return to Rome, his pocket was picked while he was seasick, and when he felt better, "the money I was bringing for the work was gone!" Of course this will be agreeable news for his supporters, as it will enable them to subscribe again.

The kidnapping of the African King at Acera, and his sentence to sixteen years' imprisonment, is the sort of settlement which the British gunboats Foam and Dido have made in dispute between the natives and a few English traders, where the latter were very likely to Thus the tide of British civilization rolls on to bless benighted Africa.

The charity fair season is now at highwater mark; and the goodly earnings of the Hebrew fair, the Madison Avenue Church fair, the St. Alphonso's fair, and a dozen others, are omens for the St. Vincent's Hospital fair and others to come. They also show that the device of combining in a single outlay the double feat of buying holiday gifts and making charity contributions, still has a strong hold on the com-

If GRANT is really so hard up for money as his admirers pretend, he might turn to account that franchise of a freeman of London which the City Chamberlain gave him in a gold there without being taxed, and to enjoy certain other advantages in the hard struggle for existence which now troubles him. The Shah of Persia has the same freedom, and perhaps may use 't some day, if hoisted out of his Shahship by his s.ubjects.

The ROOS T-REINACH quarrel has raised nice points in the newspaper punctilio of Paris. ROGAT of the Pays refuses a duel with REINACH. GAMBETTA'S secretary, on the ground that he merely answered one abust, a newspaper article y another. That seems sound. Cassagnac of the Pays says that ROGAT must not fight "EINACH ecause REINACH refused ROCHEFORT. That does not seem so sound. This triplicated Ro-GAT-REINACH-ROCHEFORT affair may make fresh contributions of etiquette and refined distinctions to the many already existing in the code of honor.

Young CHRISTIAN NIEMANN, one of the earliest victims of the late Mariner, now Canal Chairman, Thompson's frenzy for infusing Western blood into the navy, has just escaped to his St. Louis home, after a year's life on the cean wave, and the barrowing story of his nautical experience fills the best part of a smalltype column of the Globe-Democrat. It seems from this account that there was a great ado among the small boys of St. Louis when they heard that the Ancient Mariner wanted them o become july Jack Tare of the MARRYAT pattern, and sail the ocean blue. The first squad of eight-and-twenty embarked on the Minnesota at Glen Cove in August, 1879. NIEMANN WAS among them. He confesses that he was horoughly homesick before he reached Gien Cove; but the first supper knocked all the romance out of his future life, and convinced im that sailoring was purgatory and Jack HARRAWAY a fraud. Hard tack which a hammer could not break and indescribable coffee robbed these Western lads of sleep the first night, and before breakfast they were invited "frisk up and down 160 feet of mainmast by way of an appetizer." The lean soup furnished for dinner seemed to the Western boys mere dishwater. Holystoning the deck, rinsing, mopping, scrubbing, burntshing, and ever cleaning guns, failed to inspire Christian with a love of the dainty duff or of the obdurate hard tack. It is much to be feared, judging from a casual hint, that young NIEMANN reached his home by desertion. Still, there is little danger of his ever being taken back. There is no pressure new to infuse Western blood into the navy.

Hardly a day passes that we do not reive letters from poor men who cannot find work, and who ask The Sun to help them by making their case known to the public. Nearly all these letters are written in perfect good faith, and some of them tell a pitiful story,

For instance, here is one from a Brooklyn young man, who writes that he has an invalid wife and two little children; that he advertised for work until his money gave out; that he has tramped the streets in vain; that he has sold or pawned oversthing in his room to procure food, and that he and his family are now face to face with starvation. Now editors have sympathies. as other men have, and it is not pleasant to say

no to a man in such distress as this But suppose we printed his letter. To-m row we should receive a dozen letters of same sort, equally pitiable and equally the and the next day a score, and the day af-likely a hundred. But THE SUN ship true; If it prints this young man's letter, it as for all. all the others. All must be served a ment. Indeed, they would be inclined to | would be the result? Even our Bro

to whom we wish a speedy bettering of his hard fortunes, must see what would happen if such a newspaper as THE SUN should undertake to ombine with its own proper functions those of an intelligence office and a charity bureau.

Eighty million dollars' worth of hogs are old every year by this country to foreign lands; this great trade is imperilled by hog cholera. Here is a subject for Congressmen to deal with, if they can.

Twenty-six million dollars' worth more of grain has been exported from this country the present year than last year; yet that was a good year for the foreign trade in breadstuffs. The immigrants flocking to the great West evidently do more than find their own food-they find food also for the lands from which they come. The mouths that consume increase, but with them comes an increase of hands that produce. Each successive year of good crops, the great farms of the country yield a larger surplus of grain for export over the quantity needed for the home supply. Five stories high and no fire escape-this

fact about the burned building in Buffalo amply accounts for the loss of life, both among those who jumped from the windows and among those who perished in the flames.

The electric light, even in its imperfect state, is put to many uses. Builders on Broadway by this means are enabled to work by night as well as by day, and so are the men employed in the Hudson River tunnel, and such works, and it is in contemplation to use it on lighthouses. Yet it does not seem to have occurred to the managers of railroads which pass through the long dark tunnels, so fearsome to weak nerved persons, that the electric light could be advantageously used in them.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S FORTUNES.

Turning Two Gift Horses to Profitable Use. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- Grant has left us, after having had a full round of enjoyment. The cold-water dinner at the White House did not affect him injuriously. Being the guest of Ned Beale, he soon got rid of any deraugement from that cause, and abundantly made up for time lost in the company of the Hayeses.

The real objects of Grant's visits to Washington were to help push the bill for retiring him on the pay of General of the Army, and to give an impulse to the Nicaragua scheme, as against the Panama speculation. Mr. Morton has intro-

the Panama speculation. Mr. Morton has introduced a bill to incorporate the "Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," which is intended as a black eye for Ancient Mariner Thompson's company.

As to the pension, the prospect is not encouraring at this time, for the plain reason that, aside from the principle involved, Gen. Grant is entirely independent in means. All his children are abundantly provided for. He has only himself and his wife to support, and his regular income is admitted to be \$7,000 a year, with a residence at Galena thoroughly equipped by his personal friends. His revenue is known to be larger than is stated; but if he and Mrs. Grant, who are at small expense for living rs. Grant, who are at small expense for living

Rnown to be larger than is stated; but if he and Mrs. Grant, who are at small expense for living at Galena, cannot manage to make both ends meet, even at that figure, they ought to retire from public view.

Bestics his other resources, Gen. Grant has converted to profitable use the two Arabian staillons which he received as presents. They are at Gen. Beale's farm, near this city. Grant visited them the other day, when he went to the grand lunch of Huntington, the agent and part owner of the Alaska seal monopoly.

These two stailons have been put to such profitable service at \$300 each that his breeding that the stailons cost him nothing originally, and that they are kept without expense except for care, by his friend Beale, this cannot be called a bad business that the expendict is now engaged in, sithough it is not strictly in the line of statesmanship.

GEN. SHERMAN'S WORTH.

Views of an Old Army Officer who has Served Under Both Grant and Sherman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of Gen, Sherman to his friend, Mr. Scott, was an agreeable surprise to the friends of the General. How he came to stiffen up his back to speak so plainly is a mystery, in view of the fact that he has had to play second fiddle to his inferior in talent, though not in grade, ever since the march to the sea. It is perhaps to the eredit of Gen. Sherman that he has bowed to the will of so many thousands of Grant's adorers and kept silence, while his heart must that one General alone has been awarded all the glory of the success of our army in the robellion. Having served under both of these officers for fifteen years, and having had opportunities to compare the two men. I have been lost in wonder that the leaders of our country have either not been able to carefully weigh their merits, or else, wanting an idol, they have bowed down to wood and stone! often have burned within him to feel and know

Dewed down to wood and stone!

Teculd tell you some rich examples of the characteristics of the two men, but they would only go to show that Gen. Grant never had the least symanthy with his men, but by his desked disposition and temper managed, by piling ten men on top of one, to win a victory; while no man (except Sheridan) has ever been respected and beloved by the boys as Sherman is, and has always been. His peculiarities and sometimes eccentric ways only have served to make all admire him who have had to do with him. Look at the heads of these men! That's enough. In Europe, far from our projudices, and where old soldiers are went to judge by facts only. I have heard praises of Sherman over and above the fanfaronade and pomp and show given to the late President because he had been President of the United States. Gen. Sherman is ranked at the war offices in London. Paris, and Berlin as one of the greatest military men of the age and of the world! Posterity will judge more fairly. Yours.

AN OLD OFFICER.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I notice there is a continual sgitation about providing Gen. Grant an office, or giving him something to do, or inaking him a present of money. Meanwhile, he may be suffering. For this reason I would like to say that we have a back hall bedroom on the second flor that has not been used since brother James was killed in front of Petersburg. Since father lost his leg at Getysburg he d n't ivet like walking up stairs, and I do ressmaking and plain sewing in the troot room, because t is lighter. So it is vacant, and if an inograteful country annot and will not do enough for a man who has so obly lought for it. Gen. Grant can have that room, rent free, until this nation arouses itself to action and dues something for him-S. AMBLIA GILLOULY Highland avonue, near Beard sires k

Where Thuddens Stevens was Burled. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a re-

ent article on Tuaddeus Stevens you say he " was buried in the graveyard for colored people at Lancaster. He techned to lay his bones with those who were too orand o associate themselves, even in death, with the race whose sufferings has excited his sympather. You are partly right and partly wrong in this. The old commoner selected his own let in the beautiful little emictery in the heart of the city of Lancaster, known as Shraine's Burying Graind, and a fine grainte monoment marks the _st Er Stevens and previously selected a led in Woodward - all Genetery, where ex President dischanges have the house of th broiner's Burying Ground, and a fine grants

Shall these Bud People Bave Christmas

ANYON OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you area that there are a good number of poor one in this generally prosterous community servis would be made lighter by donations of framery, and who without such donations of framery, and who without such donations are to have anything but a merry Ciristinas?

Adult Blind And Association is not in condition a year to provide as it formerly has done for this site. So many calls have been made upon it flattices are exhausted.

All persons desirous of extending association from the desirous desirous of pourtry and so frieth to five rooms of the Adult Blind Aid Association, 472 West Thirty-stat street. Donations of money for the same object may be left with James F Chamberlain, Evg., at the Franklin Bank for Savings, Eighth avenus of Perty second street.

Oswego, Dec. 18.-The total amount of canal tolls collected at Oawego for the season of 1990 was \$50. 1832.55, being nearly \$12.000 more than in 1879. The amount of duties on imports assessed and collected at Cawego this year is \$1,161,394.88, being \$252,787.87 more than last year. oklyn friend.

THE REVELATIONS OF THE CENSUS. The African Race Increasing in a Great Ratio than the European,

theories in regard to the increase of population

long cherished by publicists and by plain citi-

favored races; and the wonderful progress

intelligence, since they became really

made by the negroes in wealth, numbers, and

demonstrates how essential freedom is to the

prosperity and happiness of a people.

It is not surprising, however, that the naked

fact of a more rapid augmentation of the slave

than the free colored population should have

been seized upon by the champions of the

'peculiar institution," and held up to public

riew as conclusive proof of its beneficence. It

was plausible, to say the least; and taken in

emancipation in destroying the value of those

sorvice in upholding the system.

results:

Delaware.

Alabama - 17 | Witte countles | colored South Carolina | white colored

orth Carolina - i whit

New York - 13 ; white

Rhode Island ... 1

Massachnsetts.

counties | colored onnecticut - 4 white | counties | colored | col

he enumerators should

facturing region.

a greater ratio than the whites.

25 counties reclered. District of Co-1 white ...

penutiful and fertile islands, it was of great

But the recent census, if we can judge from

the partial returns that have been published,

completely refutes the sinister predictions in

regard to the effects of abolition upon the negro

race and upon the Southern country. The

Census Bureau has issued nineteen bulletins.

which give the population of a number of

States and parts of States. I have carefully

analyzed them, and compared them with the

census report of 1870, and with the following

The census of South Carolina in 1870, as com-

e more probable than that it was grossly de-

pared with that of 1860, showed an increase o

only 1,898 souls of both races, and nothing car

fective. In fact, the carpet-bag enumerators were afraid to go to the houses of the planters

They had reason to expect kicks or curses in

place of civil answers to questions, and they

prudently stayed away. It is said they issued

notices that they would attend at public places

on certain days for the purpose of taking the

census, and called on the people to meet them and render schedules. The law required that

house, and as this was not done only an approxi-

mation to the enumeration could be made. The

recent census, taken under favorable circum-

stances, by five times as many enumerators, is

doubtless the most correct that was ever taken

in this country. As it regards South Carolina,

it shows the increase of population for twenty

years instead of ten. Similar causes bindered.

though to a less degree, the taking of a fair

census in other Southern States in 1870, while

the present plan has secured greater accuracy

in all parts of the country than has heretofore

In North Carolina the report is complete for

twenty-five of the ninety counties, in the heart

It will be noticed that in all these States and

parts of States, except Delaware, the colored

population increased during the last docade at

The census of 1870 exhibited a great ratio of

increase of the colored population in all the

Western States and Territories. It had been

the policy of the states north of the Ohio and

West of the Mississippi, in old slavery times, to

exclude "free negroes." The people in that quarter of the Union were little less averse to

admitting negroes to the enjoyment of political

rights than were those of the slaveholding

States. But the great awakening of conscience

on the subject of human rights which was

caused by the rebellion brought about a revolu-

on in popular sentiment, and opened the gates

of the great West to the negrous a man and a

oter, and the first census taken after the close

of the war exhibited a twofold increase of that

class of the ropulation in these States and Ter-

ritories. It is highly probable that the recent

census will show a similar result. To the ordi-

nary and regular flow of the colored people

westward was added the "exedus" movement,

which must have increased the per cent greatly.

In every Northern State, therefore, and in the

South Atlantic States, the negro is a growing

factor in the make-up of the body politic. It

remains to be seen bow it will be in the South-

western and Western ex-slave States. It is probable, he wever, that there will be a decline

in this class of population in Keatucky, Ten-

presee, and the States to the south and south-

west of them. It seems incredible that the ne

gross can have increased in all parts of the

country more rapidly than the whites, and that

without the adventitious aid of immigration from abroad, such as the white population re-

body of the blacks can be greater, or so great

tenements of the great cities.

its density compared with the more fertile re

of the cotton and tobacco growing and manu

Pep in Pop in Per 1870, 1880, cent

4.960 6.507 32 40 1,443,156 1,705 082 22.50 13.947 19.094 36 20 320,913 831,243 60 924 1,043 1,20 116,73 120,000 4.24 191 204 38 383,702 660 680 60 60

connection with the effects of West India

States are being drained by the same causes. Capital invested in manufactures and commerce retains the poorer classes, or perhaps employs the still poorer foreign immigrants, An analysis of the partial reports of the while the more energetic young men who have lenth census indicates that some favorite their fortunes to make "go West" or South.

Connecticut, and Rhode Island were more zens are about to have a sudden collapse. Conpopulous to the square mile in 1790 than are spicuous among these is the immemorial and traditional notion that the negroes can increase Virginia and the Carolinas in 1880. The latter are still new, thinly peopled territories, and multiply only while in a state of slavery, in which it is the interest of a master to look after which invite immigrants by their unrivailed forests, their mineral wealth, and the staple their physical wants in sickness and in health, and that freedom will be fatal to them by leavproductions of the soil. For several generations they were drained and denuded of popuing them to care for themselves. For fifty years prior to the rebellion the free negroes North lation by the better cotton lands and cliand South had multiplied at a rate only about mate for cotton in the Southwest. The abolition of slavery has put an end to this migration of the whites and equal to half that of the slaves, and their increase in the Northern States was fully ten per deportation of the blacks from the old to the new cent, less in a decade than that of the Southern slaves, while the census at the close of each Southern States. The very fact that that transdeende exhibited a declining rate of increase fer of the population, as it regarded the negroes. had been involuntary, and often attended with in that unhappy class. With the advantage of a yearly contribution of fugitives and emigrants heartrending breaches of family ties, causes the negroes of Virginia and the Carolinas to cling from the South, the Northern free negroes, one would have supposed, would augment in numto their old homes in spite of the alluring picbers rapidly; but the census shows that between the years 1840 and 1850 their rate of increase tures and promises of high wages in the Southwest that have been held out to them. Indeed, was only 14.95, and between the years 1850 and 1860 that it was only 15.1. The Southern free thousands of negroes who were sent Southwest before or during the war have returned to their negroes during the same decades increased, old homes in the Atlantic States; and it is probduring the first, at the rate of 10 per cent., and able that more have thus returned than have during the second at the rate of 9.95. The gone West. This attachment of the negroes slaves during each of those decades multiplied to their native land is a main cause of the great at the rate of about 25 per cent. increase of population in the old slave States The fact is well remembered that prior to the since the war. It is equally true that there has war the negro race, though nominally free, was been an almost entire consation of white eminot treated justly in the free States. Legal inequalities were being gradually removed; but gration from those States. Immediately after the close of the war, when there was a paralysis the new laws were not sustained by public opinion, and colored men were excluded, pracof industry, many of the poorer white people left the South Atlantic States for the Northwest tically, from all the more honorable and profitand West; but a large part of them have since able employments. No race could, with such a returned to their former homes, while many heavy hand of social and political proscription thousands of foreigners and Northerners have upon it, compete successfully with other more gone South, purchased land, and become citi

These old Southern States are now rapidly Improving in wealth and population. Their principal towns have grown more in ten years last past than in the seventy preceding years for many of them have been doubled or trebled in population. Hundreds of thriving villages have sprung into being, which had no existence before the war. A spur has been given to railroad building, to manufacturing, to mining, to trade and commerce, the like of which was nover known in the days of slavery, and the effect has been to reconcile the people to the abolition of that institution.

These results were confidently predicted twenty-five and thirty years ago as the natural onsequences of universal freedom; and it is to be regretted that the present generation of politicians, who inherit the political fruits of the abolitionists' labors, are less gratified at wit nessing the more valuable economic product of the same labors than they should be.

Since making up the figures of the table, partial reports from other States have been made; but the above will suffice to indicate the lessons of the census until the flual reports are issued by the bureau.

One main probable cause of the apparently greater increase of the negroes than the whites, in the South, is the fact that the census of 1870 gave a less complete return of the former than of the intter.

Another fact has been lost sight of by those who reckoned upon a relative decline of the negro population, viz., that while the death rate of the blacks, especially in the cities, has been far greater than that of the whites, the birth rate of the former has been greater than that of the latter also, perhaps in equal degree. The great majority of the negroes, indeed, nine-tenths of the race, belong to the laboring and serving classes, among whom prudential reasons put very little restraint upon marriage. Few women among them die childless, and they begin to bear chil dren at an earlier age than white women. A similar state of things was observable long ago among the Irish population, and Theodore Parker drew attention to it in some able essays twenty-five or thirty years ago,

DANIEL R. GOODLOE,

Diphtheria.

To the Eniron of The Sun-Sir: Some years ago I had an abundant opportunity to treat lightherta, which was epidemic in the town where fo he last thirty years I have practised medicine. to remain incognite, and my only object in writing on this subject is that I may be the humble means of saving

That dipatheria is due to some local causes I am convinced. That it was of malarious origin in our town I have had convincing proof. Most of my cases were of such a serious type that I was compelled to continue the build-up treatment for weeks after the disease had been conquered. But a number of cases were of such a mild type that no after treatment was necessary, and here we found that on the seventh, fourteenth, and twenty-first days, as in chills and fever, the symptoms recurred. Hence the natural inference that malaria poisoning was the exciting cause. This disease occurred in the winter, when all the

This disease occurred in the winter, when all the points and low places were hermetically frozen up, thus greatly shaking the old theory that decaying vegetable matter is the proints source of this poison. The intelligence of the old treatment led me to endeavor to devise some more effectual one. The plan finally adopted was so preemmently effectual that our State medical nourmin judished it in the transactions for that year. Idropped the cauterization of the tirout as barbarous. It right-need, and thus shocked the nervous system, and it was only to a small extent local, while the disease was constitutional. I substituted the need of an inhale charged with a solution of salicylic acid, commercial carbolic stitutional. I substituted the need an inhale charged with a solution of salicylic acid, commercial carbolic stitutional a little function of the decomposition of the agus animonia and muriants and decomposition of the agus animonia and muriants and decomposition of the salicy and the local treatment, excepting where there are also should be able to the respiratory where there are some of the salicy and the local treatment, excepting where there are some one drachm of extract of bellandma, me trachm of powdered sum campbor, to one ounce of basilican outlined. Constitutionally I gave larce doses at quinne, discolved if water, with the sal of diture sulphuric acid, using an excess of this send, discussing the quinner with extract of licorice and tincture of tolu. As a drink I gave them all they wished of sulphuric acid diture, made as a pleasant lemonade. Tols, with mils punch, constituted the reliable treatment.

I do not wish for the understood to claim that my treatment was preemmently suited to the epidemic as we had it.

As a sanitary precaution, I am convinced that our faunces of shall be daily paracted from even the challed in the constitute of the opidemic as we had it.

sanitary precaution. I am convinced that our should be daily protocled from even the chance of honers should be darly protected from even the chance a soverfixe, by putting a solution of earbolic and it wast water closes. If this plan were generally adopted on sewers in turn would be distincted, and it our newer were venifiated at stated distances by tuber running a

Library is free to apprentices, but open to others only mean the payment of small annual dies. It is the to the public and the library that thiserror should be corrected.

The average number of readers of the Apprentices

Library is between F.ON and 8,000, and of this number Library is between V.ON and S.ON, and of this number only about one out it are apprentices. There are no depend one out it are apprentices. There are no depend one out it are apprentices to hirary admits how node: S.A.CO. Cont. of any employed at any local, properties and oil fermice employed at any local, and oil fermice employed at any local to the apprentices. Supposed to this library is, in lact, a missioner, as the term of admission green out of the apprentices. The term of admission green out of the apprentices as a single of the apprentices of a dimission green out of the same of the term of admission green out of the same of the term of admission green out of the same of the term of admission green out of the same of the term of admission green out of the same of the term of the term of the same of the same of the term of the same of the missioner as the torne of admission are as the treatment of the practically a free literary for all who processor the damage. as the state of the time of books.

The state of the time of the times and the state of the times over it is a state of the times over it is a state of the times of times

An Important Patent Case Decided.

Another fact deducible from the census re-Some a Circuit Court for the Northern District of Himese, condered thinty yesterday one of the most important decisions ever given in this country. The literation in egand to bathed folice wire has been in the courts for ever turns will awaken diverse feelings in the see tions. It is the revolution in the wheel of fortone which exhibits the South rising rapidly in sixt to farried once with the work decided yesterday, business and fourther saids were decided yesterday, business and fourther saids were decided as the farried to the complainants, the Washburn & Meen year ages there were the decided to the complainants. population, while New England and the Middle States, with all their vast accumulations of Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass, and Isang wealth, are beginning to lag in their career and . Elwood of De Kalb, thus State, who are jointly interto show signs of the near approach of the period ested in the patents involved, and are size largely the gazed in the manufacture and sale of barbed truce wire. when, like the old States of Europe, population The decision is that all persons who have been manufac-tering and selling the intringing bartled were are hable for back damages. It is understood the Indice Lowell of the United States Circuit Court of the Massachusetts Disbecomes stationary as to numbers. This is particularly true of New England. There the increase of the population of the manufacturing and commercial districts is greatly at the extrict had advised the complainants, who had several pense of the rural districts. Massachusetts enits pending in his circuit, to await the decision of Judges Brommoni and Biodgett. We also understand that numerous suits pending in lova, Missouri, and other swallows up Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, whose sons and daughters desert the fields and farm houses for the confined atmos-States have been suspended for the same reason, but will phere of the factories and the unwholesome now be proceeded with. By this decision, the complain-ints are shown to be the only parties who have the right The decline in the rate at which the New to manufacture and sell harbed lence wire. England population increases is explained by

You can cure a sore throat with the help of Dr. Jayne's Expecturant, a good remedy for cought, and an throat and lung dispases - ade. gions of the far West and South. The Middle

... "The white race is greatly overrated," said a speaker in a Boston meeting of negroes relative to he Cadet Whittaker case.

-Bernhardt rode about Boston in a showy carriage drawn by four horses, and attracted as much attention as a circus procession. The old slave-holding States, on the contrary, are still sparsely peopled. Massachusetts,

-A thief at St. Louis was chased out upon

the great bridge by a policeman, and, rather than be arrested, dropped ninety feet and was drowned. -The St. James's Guzette asserts that Siberia is a far richer country than Canada, and enjoys either warmer in summer nor colder in -A Cincinnati man turned his blind daughter into the street, though amply able to support her, because she refused to commit suicide with the

poteon which he provided. -W. Barnet Le Van read a paper before the Franklin Institute, at Philadelphia, in which he held that ninety miles an hour was a safely attainable speed on straight and level railroads.

-M. Gambetta's speeches and political pleadings, the publication of which is announced will form seven volumes and will be issued at intervals of two months. The first, to appear on the 15th in-t. will

extend from the defence of the Baudin mem 14, 1868, to the fail of the empire. -A school girl saw a play performed at gan Luis, Cat., in which the heroine died by poison, after suffering very much from unrequited love. The girl had an unhappy love affair of her own, and the per

formance on the stage impressed her so deeply that she bought arsenic on the way home, and committed suicide, -A woman at Lodi, Pa., deliberately starved herself to death. The process required six weeks of total abstinence from food, though she drank sparingly of water. She had long been eccentric, and the death of her mother destroyed her reason. There upon she went to bed with the avowed intention of dying. and never ate again.

-A Chicago tenant informed the owner of the house he occupied that the drainage was defective, and demanded repairs, which were not made. His daughter was barely saved from death by diphtheria, and the physician declared that she was poisoned in sewergas. A suit for \$5,000 damages has been brought against the landlord. -Chicago's sewage flows into a river and

thence into a canal. At Johet, forty miles distant, the water of the canal is turned into new levels. A frozen surface converted the canal between Johet and Chicage into an sir-tight conduit, and the water now runs into lotlet wholly unpurified. The fear of a pestilence has led the people to ask for legislative relia

-The little city of Weimar, where Goethe resided, is ordinarily as quiet as a country village. Pianoforte playing, however, is universal, and the noise f persons practising on that instrument is somethin. ntolerable. The authorities have therefore passed as ordinance that no piano shall be played in a room, the windows of which are open, under penalty of a fine.

-About six miles west of Beowawe staion, on the Central Pacific road, there is a true geyest on the side of a mountain, or rather forty of them. The one which throws the highest stream is only about an inch and a haif in diameter, but at intervals of thirty minutes is casts up boiling water to a height of twenty. Swe feet. A lot of others gush up in the vicinity over about forty acres of ground.

-The bridegroom in a mock marriage, at Holton, Kansas, thought it was all in earnest. He nat pestered the bride with his attentions, notwithstanding numerous reboffs, and she had conspired with her friends to make a ort of him. A wedding party was gathered. ceremony was performed by a pretended elergy nan, and the victim did not know that he had been imposed upon ntil the time came to retire for the night. Then they

-During the Czar's recent journey from Livadia, it is said that ten peasants and two soldiers were stationed as watchmen along each verst of the entire distance from Schastopo, making a total of 20,000 men on foot, with 1,700 mounted. These were an guard two days and a night, therefore it must be supposed that half were reliefs. The cost of the watchmen, including the Journey to Lavadia in the summer, is estimated to

-When a man wants to enlist in the army of China his courage is subjected to a very unusual test. The recruiting officer places the candidate in a chair and proceeds to extract a tooth, and the conduct of the pa tient under this ordeal is said to decide the question as to his fitness for the initiary service of the empire. If he owis and jumps up and down he is pronounced unit; but if he smiles and exhibits generally a feeling of satisfaction he secures a termanent place in the ranks.

-Prof. T. Sterry Hunt, estimating the production of pig icon in this country during the past year at 4.000,000 toms, expresses the belief that the full year a 4.500 1008. Expresses the bence that the rini realization of the country's possibilities in from manufac-ture will not be attained until from shall be found side by side with the coal and immestone needed for its manufac-ture. From his experience in the valley of the Hocking, in Ohlo, he is of the opinion that that section will be the main place of supply of both pig from and steel, the ore, coal, and lime being found there in close proxim

-Some of the washing waters of Paris. which were formerly run into the city sewers, are now connected in cases, and, the sails being authented to hemical treatment, the fatty matters are manufactured into todet soup, made tragrant by the addition of oil of roses. According to this process a little sulphuric and is added to the soap water obtained from washing linen, the whole is then stirred up, and the fatty matter is allowed to stand for a few hours, when, on it,

upon the surface of the liquid, it is gathered in casks. -A law reducing the fine for public intoxication to \$1 for each offcuce has been in force a year in Massachusetts, and is an acknowledged failure. The idea was that the lightness of the penalty would cause it to be inflicted in every case, and thus drunkenness would be reduced. The period of imprisonment was lengtheased to thirty days or more, with a view of incarcerating habitual drunkards. The Springfield Republican says: "The State has lost about \$200,000 fines and costs which would otherwise have been paid by the drunk-ards. This would have been no loss, perhaps, if the offenders had been put in the way of restraint, but, as it is, hitle remedial influence has been derived from the law

-A woman complains to the Cincinnati Esquirer that her sex is compelled by fashion to suffer dreadfully from cold. "Even when clad for the street," she says, "a woman is nowhere near so thickly covered as a man, unless it be about her chest and arms by a fur garment. Her head is usually not protected at all, and, in the other direction, her warm clothing atoes at her hips, for below that her skirts are only a shield against the wind, without keeping out much cold. There is a general feminine aversion to finned next the skin, arising from the prickiness of the one and the delicacy of the other. Below the knees the only covering is a stocking. So it is that the cirl in a scalakin sacque, looking so fortable, really suffers greatly

-An American gentleman, largely intersted in flour milis in the Western States, according to the London Times, has been inspecting the Hangarian mills with a view to adopting the machinery and system large number of rollers-between thirty and forty-made of chilled from and parculain, in place of the hills stones used in other countries. The Huncarian plant and manufacture are more expensive than in America. but the former cets 80 per cent, of floor from the wheat, while in the United States the average yield is only about 60 per cent. The Himparians have also self a commission to America to study the operations there, so as to enable them, if possible, to resist American competiti n in Austrian markets.

"A New Orients invalid bought six bottles of a patent medicine, warranted to core the discretisting and variable editorist." A laterary that a New Orients invalid bought six bottles of a patent medicine, warranted to core the discretisting and variable editorist. "A laterary that is seened," was incorrect in stating that the apprentices, but once to apprentices, but once to apprentices, but once to apprentices, but once to apprentices. wrappers that the money would be refunded it, after the fewing the directio a implicitly, a complete cure was not wrought. The sind did her no good, she demanded from the druggest, who was also the manufacturer, t \$9 which she had paid him. He refused if she had begun a suit and her lawers assures her think as also

-Monsignor Hassoun, the Arment in Patrick arch of Cinera, who was created a Cardinal at the private consistory help on Monday left, is the first Arms may and the fourth Oriental pro are that has been the red by the Roman Catholic Church. From his a pal residence in Constantinosis he was non-new Rome by quite a retinor of a metoan netablities created Cardinal he was a licensian his Portian Poss the Beer Grees

Judges Drummond and Biodecit of the United
States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Biness

Page too has been pleased in take severale at Page, too has been pleased in take severale at Page, too has been pleased in take severale at Page, too has been pleased in take severale at Page, too has been pleased in take severale at Page, too has been pleased in take severale at Page, too has been pleased in take severale at Page, too has been pleased in take severale at Page, too has been pleased in take severale at Page, too has been pleased in take severale at Page, too has been pleased in take severale at Page, to have been pleased in take severale at Page, to have been pleased to the Page to

> -Marguis Tseng, the Camese Amburgator to France and England, attracted more allowing other person at the recent defeation trape Tempis Bar memoria in il. edian. Il gercous array, with a purpor on from wh an coormous tassel, a feavy dark are re yellow wide alreyed task to Rebulley the Ab Sin's farmus shows the specialors essential Authors and the required various at his person. At one time he was seen to take a f chief from somewhere near his right should turn it to his breast. Then he are an order an order one of the engarious sleeves and appeared to watch from the vicinity of his nech and portringly in his best. Meanwhite he was an amount observant of the ceremonne and delights, will the marks of distinction rendered him.